

2012

MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR FATA

FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA)

**72-E Abdara Road, University Town, Peshawar
Ph: 091-9218603, Fax: 091-9218573 Exchange: 091-9216336
Web: www.fdma.gov.pk**

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Acronyms:

FRs	Frontier Regions
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
SAFRON	State Affairs Frontier Regions
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
AEOC	Agency Emergency Operations Centre
FEOC	FATA Emergency Operation centre
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
UN	United Nations
INGOs	International Non-Government Organization
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ER	Early Recovery
HQ	Head Quarter
ERUs	Emergency Response Units
FDMF	FATA Disaster Management Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
UNICEF	United Nation International Children's EMERGENCY Fund
APA	Assistant Political Agent
PA	Political Agent
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee

Acknowledgements:

Every year, between June till end of September, Pakistan experiences Monsoon floods and same is the case with FATA region. As mandated, FDMA plans and implements the contingency plan for monsoon in FATA.

This plan was designed in close consultation with FATA secretariat line departments under the overall guidance of the Director General Mr Arshad Khan. We extend our thanks to Mr. Khalid Ilyas (Director Operation) and Mr. Farman Khilji (Deputy Director Operation & Relief). We appreciate the efforts of the FDMA Early Recovery team who worked on the proof reading, designing and preparation of the plan

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Mr. Faisal Khattak
Disaster Risk Management
Coordinator FATA

Mr. Abdul Haseeb
Programme Manager
Early Recovery

Executive Summary

In general, the South Asian region and particularly Bangladesh and Pakistan, are declared as too prone to different kinds of both man-made and natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, cyclones etc. Pakistan, experienced many disasters almost every year in the last decade as in 2001, Pakistan was hard hit by floods causing loss of 219 people, in 2003 floods killed 484 people, in 2004 floods killed 85 people, in 2005 a 7.6 magnitude of earthquake killed more than 73000 people, and caused billion of dollars economic loss, in 2006,07 and 08 again floods killed over 1200 people. In 2008/09 terrorist compelled a huge population to become homeless as dislocated/ displaced. Floods in 2010 were announced by UN to be the most disastrous in the latest known history. An earthquake of 7.4 magnitude hit Baluchistan in 2011. All these events show the complexity of the region and its proneness to different disasters, especially to floods and earthquakes.

This document discusses in detail various kinds of hazards and their expected outcomes in FATA. It also enables all key stakeholders and communities to be prepared by all means beforehand and enables the government departments and the international humanitarians to cope in a well coordinated manner which avoids overlapping and wastage of efforts and resources in case of a disaster.

The monsoon flooding in FATA is a regular phenomenon in the region. The mountainous terrain and the poorly constructed mud and stone houses make the community more vulnerable to disaster like flash floods and earthquakes. The development of poor infrastructural measures, pose even greater vulnerability risk to the potential future disasters. Even a moderate disaster could bring devastating effects on the communities.

The FDMA is mandated for planning, implementing and coordinating all activities in case of a disaster. Therefore, there was a dire need for developing such a plan which effectively responds back to any emergency situation. The development of this contingency plan is a step towards the achievement of this objective. The contingency plan (CP) will enable the FDMA Headquarter, FATA Secretariat Political Administration, the UN agencies and other stakeholders to be better equipped beforehand for the forthcoming monsoon season. The plan is based on mapping of monsoon hazard in all 7 agencies of FATA.

The key objective of Contingency Plan is to sensitize, prepare and equip government line departments, communities, local organizations of FATA to develop an effective response mechanism at all levels. It will further compliment the efforts of all stakeholders to the needs of people affected by potential flooding during the monsoon season, taking into account lessons learned and needs identified from the monsoon flood response of 2010. It outlines the mapping of material and human resources available in each sector of the humanitarian community in each prone agency, the management and coordination arrangements, as well as provide standard operating procedure (SOP) for a response phase.

The contingency plan is integral part of the FDMA Disaster Management Plan (2012) and the mechanism lays foundations to achieve the overall DM plan. We hope that it would be quite helpful if adopted in letter and spirit.

INTRODUCTION:

The Federally Administered Tribal Area(FATA) is spread over 27,220 sq. km. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and FATA makes two parallel arcs along the west bank of the Indus as it runs southward with the western edge as the international border with Afghanistan. According to the 2008-09 estimates, FATA's total population touches 4.02 million with

- i) an annual growth rate of 2.19%
- ii) a sex ratio of 108.413 and
- iii) 24.4% out of the employed population is outside the country,
- iv) 29.5% in other provinces and
- v) 10.3% in other districts or agencies. .

With overwhelming Muslim majority, the people are predominantly Pukhtoon or Pushtuns and are generally conservative with a stark lack of women visibility in the economic activities and mobility.

Population's vast majority resides in rural areas with agriculture as the mainstay of the economy supported with a subsistence-level use of natural resources. Only 17% of the overall population is literate with female literacy as low as 3%. FATA has consistently been ranked as the most deprived/underdeveloped area in Pakistan against the key sets of human development indicators including health, education, water & sanitation and housing etc.

Administratively, FATA comprises seven Tribal Agencies including Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan and six Frontier Regions including Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and Lakki Marwat. FATA operates under the Federal Government's Ministry of SAFRON, which designates the Governor of KP as its agent. The Governor maintains control over the agencies via Political Agents entrusted with broad political, administrative, and judicial powers. FATA has been supported with its own Civil Secretariat in Peshawar as FATA Secretariat, which is led by the Additional Chief Secretary.

Overview

FATA is the most underdeveloped region in Pakistan with 60 percent of its population living below the national poverty line. Most of the FATA region is mountainous and shares a 373-mile border with Afghanistan known as the PAK- AFGHAN (Durand Line) border. Historically FATA was used as a buffer zone between British India and the Kingdom of Afghanistan before partition of Indo-Pak in 1947.

FATA is neighbored on the north by the district of Lower Dir in the Khyber Pukthoon Khwa and on the east by the KP districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Karak, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Malakand, Nowshera and Peshawar. On the south-east, FATA joins the district of Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab Agency, while the Musa Khel and Zhob districts of Baluchistan are situated to the south. Afghanistan lies on its west.

Table 1: FATA Statistics

Agency/FR	Area (sq km)	Population (total)1998	Population density (persons per sq km)	Annual growth rate, 1981-98 (%)	Projected Population 2011
FATA	27,220	3,176,331	117	2.19	4284909
Bajaur	1,290	595,227	461	4.33	802868
Khyber	2,576	546,730	212	3.92	737545
Kurram	3,380	448,310	133	2.50	604776
Mohmand	2,296	334,453	146	4.28	451181
North Waziristan	4,707	361,246	77	2.46	487325
Orakzai	1,538	225,441	147	- 2.69	304123
South Waziristan	6,620	429,841	65	1.95	579861
FR Bannu	745	19,593	26	- 6.65	26431
FR Dera Ismail Khan	2,008	38,990	19	- 2.09	52598
FR Kohat	446	88,456	198	2.59	119328
FR Lakki	132	6,987	53	- 4.81	9426
FR Peshawar	261	53,841	206	2.22	72632
FR Tank	1,221	27,216	22	- 0.61	36715
Source: GoKP, 2005a. GoP, 1998b.					

Climate

FATA is situated on the edge of two major climatic systems, the Monsoon to the east and the Mediterranean towards the west. Most parts of FATA are arid and semi-arid, with warm summers and cold winters. Although some areas in the Kurrum and Orakzai agencies fall within the humid and sub-humid zone (Dichter, 1967; Khan, 1991). The pattern of rainfall in summer and winter is diversified to such an extent that it is difficult to determine which is dominant. According to meteorological data, the area receives more winter precipitation as a result of western disturbances and some rain in the summer from the Monsoon. Annual rainfall in the area varies dramatically from 630 millimeters reported in Kurrum during 2001–02 to just 88 millimeters in the neighboring Khyber Agency during the same year (GoKP, 2005a). However, the 2010 monsoon brought unprecedented climatic behavior which resulted in increase rainfall and flash floods in FATA. Moreover, the global warming and world hydrological imbalances are also researched to cause unexpected disasters in areas which never faced such disasters.

River System of FATA:

The Kurrum River flows north-west to south-east, entering North Waziristan below the town of Tal in the Hangu district of the Khyber Pukthoon khwa flowing into the Indus River. In Orakzai Agency, the Khanki and Mastura streams flow to the east to join the Bara River. The towns of Bara and Khajuri form a plain area from where the Bara River and its tributaries join the Kabul River near Peshawar district. To the north of the Kabul River stand the Mullagori and Shalman hills. The fertile Bara, Khanki, Kurrum, Wana and Mastura valleys contain the most extensively cultivated land in FATA. These rivers have a large catchment area and shows complex watersheds and hydrological cycles, that require more research and actions.

The following table shows some major water channels in FATA;

Agency	River/Tributaries	Annual Discharge Rate
Bajaur	Rud, Kulala	40,50 Cusec
Mohmand	Swat, Kabul	
Khyber	Bara ,Chora, Ali Masjid Khwar	
Kurrum	Kurrum River	70,80 Cusec
NWA	Kurrum, Tochi, Kheto, Khaisora	40,50 Cusec
SWA	Gomal ,Wana Toi	
Orakzai	Mastura, Khankai	

Each year, during the monsoon rainy season occurring between June and September, the levels of these major water channels rise sharply, sometimes causing severe flood disasters. Pakistan regularly experiences several kinds of floods: Riverine floods which are caused by heavy rains or snowmelt in the north, creating a quantity of water exceeding the capacity of riverbeds, as well as flash floods caused by large-scale rainfall. Moreover, we also lack in water conservation and storage systems/infrastructure.

According to the monsoon rain trends observed by Pakistan's Climate Data Processing Centre (CDPC) over the past 30 years, it is observed that heavy rains in monsoon season in all agencies of FATA. However most likely, the heaviest rains occur during July and August.

Damages by floods 2010

The impact of floods (2010) and internal conflicts has severely affected the life of local communities in FATA. Most of the communities have been deprived of their basic livelihoods in the shape of both money and material. Main roads, link roads and bridges were washed away in floods or damaged completely in the military operation, against the militants, which has restricted access of the communities to the local markets.

The communication system of the area was dismantled which has resulted in loss to all kind of businesses. Floods and the ongoing conflicts have affected all sectors of life including livestock, irrigation, health, education, forestry, roads, bridges and communication. The most affected of all the sectors is agriculture, as the fruits and other vegetables were unable to access main markets.. The farmers could not get market price if they sell their products in their own areas, which results in financial crisis for the local farmers.

The last year widespread damages to the lives, livelihood, properties and land degradation have witnessed major negative impact on the communities. The following table will provide the detail overview of the damages done by 2010 floods. (Source SDP 2007-2015)

DETAIL OF LOSSES / DAMAGES DUE TO RAINS / FLOOD 2010

#	District	Village affected	Persons affected	Affected areas (Acres)	Cropped area affected (Acres)	Houses Damaged		Persons died	Persons Injured	Cattle Head Perished
						Partially	Fully			
1.	Bajaur Agency	86	32360	10598	10598	3115	121	27	26	6430
2	Mohmand Agency	61	3680	2017	1955	174	194	05	01	842
3	Orakzai Agency	36	220	1196	1196	05	17	02	00	212
4	Kurram Agency	64	3130	421	273	293	20	4	00	551
5	Khyber Agency	37	3790	7635	7635	379	00	17	23	724
6	North Waziristan Agency	39	660	5333	5135	00	66	21	17	322
7	South Waziristan Agency	24	170	18431	17690	00	17	02	00	1844
8	FR Peshawar	05	4370	7535	3135	00	437*	00	00	358
9	FR Kohat	83	3690	433	230	368*	01	03	00	176
10	FR Bannu	10	4880	709	665	488*	00	00	00	546
11	FR Lakki Marwat	18	5240	177	177	515*	00	01	00	575
12	FR DIKhan	14	25600	15 13	846	1247*	1959*	09	22	3167
13	FR Tank	12	910	1135	517	91	00	00	00	3119
TOTAL		489	88700	55620	50052	6675	2832	91	89	18866

CONTINGENCY PLAN

Introduction

Taking into account the relatively higher likelihood that the flooding may occur during the 2012 monsoon season, as well as considering the lessons learnt from the 2010 flood response, the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) has prepared a comprehensive Contingency Plan that provides mechanisms and tools to immediate response to monsoon flooding.

Hazard and Risks Analysis

General Overview of Disaster Hazards

FATA is highly vulnerable to natural disasters as well as to human induced disasters. Flash floods occur predominantly in the mountainous and semi-mountainous regions and also in the adjoining plains in FRs (Frontier Regions). This type of flooding is on an increase, due to changing weather patterns.

FATA is also an extremely unstable area of Pakistan where complex emergencies including a combination of refugees from Afghanistan and internal displacement of population is in progress periodically. FATA is overlaid with frequent and large scale natural disasters including earthquake, droughts and floods.

Major disaster hazards in FATA:

Region	Major disaster hazards
FATA	Flash Floods, Riverine Floods, Earthquake, Conflict, Severe Winter, Forest Fires, Landslides , Cloud Burst and Drought

Expected Scenarios

- Destruction of civic facilities (health, schools, water system, roads, bridges)
- Displacement of population
- Loss of lives, high number of injured and psychosocial impact on survivors;
- Number of Vulnerable groups will be Increased (children, women, older people, Guests who do not know local language/ knowledge, disabled and mentally ill)
- Outbreak of communicable diseases;
- Increased risk of epidemics, including diarrheal diseases, malaria, cholera and measles;
- Disruption of education services and reduced access to basic social services;
- Increased risk of gender-based violence;
- Crop, livestock and other types of livelihoods, as well as household assets losses;
- Further increase in malnutrition;
- Food insecurity;
- Protection and human rights threats, including land and property rights;
- Insufficient capacities of humanitarian organizations in case of a large scale disaster
- Security concerns will be increased
- Water borne diseases
- Hydrological imbalances and water logging

PLAN OF ACTION

Keeping in view 2010 floods FDMA has planned the following line of action to avoid any calamity in the upcoming 2012 monsoon. This plan will be equally applicable to all future emergencies (natural). However, the data and information will need to be updated.

Establishment of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC):

A 24/7 Emergency operation centre will be establish in the headquarters of FDMA in Peshawar during the flooding season. The FATA EOC will serve as a hub for receiving early warning and issuing information to the public, media, line directorates of FATA and humanitarian agencies. The EOC will also lead the coordination and management of relief operation in affected areas. All the stakeholders such as civil defence, Armed Forces, Irrigation, Meteorological, Focal Personnel of Political Administration, UN Agencies and other relevant stakeholders will be coordinated by the EOCs at respective level.

The EOC concept is based on the fact that any significant operation needs a dedicated coordination mechanism assigned with the overall operational management of the response. The FATA EOC will be headed by the Director Operations FDMA. The participation of the following core stakeholders and departments (*Irrigation, Meteorological, Focal Personnel of Political Administration, UN Agencies and law enforcement agencies*) will be ensured in the EOC.

The EOC will cover the major areas where expectancy of any kind of flash floods is higher. The EOC will be responsible to share such information in advance with the local authorities, so they can evacuate people to avoid any casualties. EOC will also be responsible to ensure the provision of basic facilities to the affectees, for instance, relief; logistics, emergency health, shelter, and support areas such as administration, finance, telecommunications, information, and human resources.

The physical size, staffing, and equipping of an EOC will depend on the size and frequency of disaster, and available resources.

EOC Activation Procedure:

Activation procedure of EOC consists of the following three steps;

- **On Receipt of Alert (Standby - Stage 1).**

EOC receives alerts and regular update on potential disaster or emergencies from Meteorology department about the situation. Director General FDMA will seek alert/activation approval, from the Chairman FATA Disaster Management Commission (FDMC). Approval of Alert Phase is notified to the Political Administration, FATA Secretariat, key stakeholders, and humanitarian organizations. SOPs to be followed for this stage are:-

- Closely coordinate and gets information on situation from Agency emergency operation center
- Regular monitoring of the Situation
- Update DG FDMA and FDMC
- Alert the FEOC staff
- Activate FEOC to become functional
- Coordinate and inform concerned, departments, and other stakeholders
- Closely coordinate and consult with DG FDMA or his/her designate.

- **Activation of EOC (Stage 2)**

Notification for activation is issued and FEOC remains operational on 24/7 basis. The Director General FDMA will inform concerned departments e.g. Irrigation, Agriculture and Livestock, Public Health Engineering, Education, Communication and Works, Revenue Department, DDMA, NDMA and NEOC humanitarian organizations, UN, I/NGOs, NGOs, Media etc. SOPs to be followed for this stage are:

- Emergency Operations Center will be fully operational
- Open all communication systems and links including wireless communication (Law Enforcement Agencies at Particular Agency)
- Collect essential information including detail of resources, which are required for relief operation
- Coordinate with all relevant departments to ensure their participation in the EOC
- Coordinate with relevant departments, humanitarian agencies, etc to get ready for relief services
- DG FDMA will update FDMC about situation
- Coordinate regularly with NEOC (National Emergency Operations Centre) and AEOC (Agency Emergency Operations Center)

- **Stand Down Procedure (Stage 3).**

After reviewing the situation and consultation with concerned Agency Emergency Operation Center (AEOC), FEOC will advise the DG FDMA for stand down. After getting approval of FDMC, Chairman FDMC will approve the stand down of the EOC. EOC/FDMA will notify to the key ministries and departments at federal and regional level, NDMA, DDMA etc. SOPs to be followed for this stage are:

- EOC will debrief DG FDMA about stand down.
- DG FDMA will advise Chairman FDMC to approve stand down of FEOC
- Chairman FDMC will approve it. FDMA issues notification
- DG FDMA through EOC will disseminate notification to the relevant, department and other stakeholders.
- Final report on the emergency operations will be circulated to key stakeholders
- Inform AEOC and NEOC about stand down
- Share key lessons learnt with the stakeholders

It will be at the discretion of the DG FDMA to activate the appropriate action as the conditions and resources may dictate.

Resource Identification

The FDMA has an effective mechanism in place at all agency level by deploying Agency and Early Recovery Coordinators. In addition to that the Political Administration and line departments of FATA secretariat have the capacity and in house resources to respond effectively to any disaster situation. Disaster Management committees has already been formed in Bajaur agency, they have been properly trained to handled disasters.

Capacity Analysis

FATA Disaster Management Authority is presently working in all the 7 Agencies and 6 FRs of FATA. FDMA in collaboration with UNICEF is conducting DRM trainings at the identified schools of FATA. The trainings will address 620 schools, covering 620 head teachers along with one community member. In terms of capacity and institutional strengthening, the FDMA has core expertise in disaster response and reduction. It is on the credit of the authority that it has successfully established 3 IDPS camps (Danish Kol, New Durani, and Nahqai). FDMA has managed the camps and successfully facilitated IDPS to return back to their places of origin. FDMA is in the process to strengthen the response mechanism. FDMA has constructed warehouses at Khyber & Orakzai Agencies with the financial support of WFP, where relief items like food, shelter, water and medicine will be stocked. FDMA is gradually enhancing its capacities to cover all aspect (Pre and Post) of disaster management in FATA.

Deployment of Agency and Early Recovery Coordinators

Emergency operations are complex, especially in area like FATA where movement is restricted. FDMA will assign the responsibilities to the Agency and Early Recovery coordinators to monitor the overall emergency situation and update Head Quarter regularly. As in emergency phase the situation is very complex and demanding- the coordinators will be responsible to do the ground assessment and develop an effective coordination mechanism amongst the stakeholders. Unlike development programme, which are designed and implemented over much longer time frames, complex emergencies require rapid assessment, close coordination with dozens of actors, quick decision-making and rapid deployment.

Establishment of Emergency Response Units (ERUs)

The ERUs is one important part of the contingency plan. FDMA along with political administration will develop a team of volunteers. They will be the part of the overall Disaster Response system. The ERUs provide specific services; fill the temporary gap until emergencies experts are onboard.

Establishment of Agency Disaster Response Teams (ADRT)

The Agency disaster response team will be formed as local teams are critical in supporting assisting the implementation of a disaster relief operation. In addition to cover the core relief functions of food, water, health and shelter, Agency Disasters Response Teams can also support interventions in food security, nutrition, construction, and other specialized areas.

FATA Disaster Management Fund (FDMF)

Under the NDM act 2010, FDMA has the authority to access and use FATA Disaster Management Fund (FDMF). It can be used to provide emergency funding to support Agencies and FRs. FDMF allocations are made to start up operations in major disasters and are reimbursed to the fund when sufficient funding is received to the emergency appeal. Allocations may also be made as grants to provide support to smaller-scale emergencies, or in preparedness for imminent crises, where emergency appeals are either not needed or donor interest is lacking, but where FDMA response to specific humanitarian needs is substantial, funds can be made immediately available for use by the FDMA for conducting emergency response operations.

Information flow Mechanism for Early Warning

Meteorological Department



FATA Disaster Management Authority

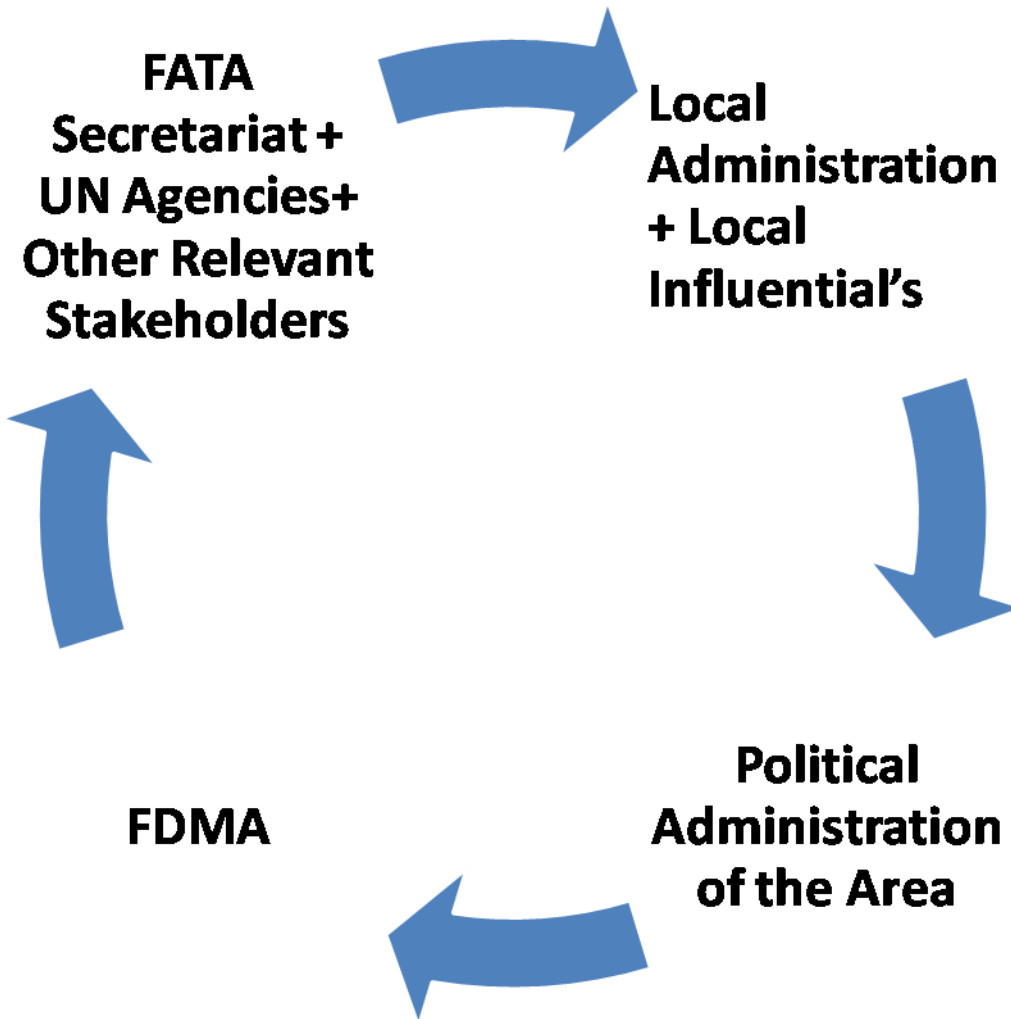


**FATA Secretariat + Political Administration / DCOs FRs
Local, National and International NGOs +
UN Agencies + Relevant Stakeholders**



Local / Tehsil Administration + Influential of the Area

Mechanism for Emergency Response



Preparedness and Response Objectives and Activities

At any given situation FDMA, Line directorates, Meteorology Department, UN agencies and all other stakeholder will be responsible to undertake the following measures:

FATA Disaster Management Authority

Preparedness Activities

- Prepare emergency preparedness plan
- Prepare multi hazards and disaster specific contingency plan
- Establish communication mechanisms for early warning system with Agencies, Meteorology department, Irrigation and all other relevant stakeholders.
- Share contingency plan with Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), relevant departments like Health, Education, Irrigation, Logistic and Communication
- Provide technical assistance for preparing disaster preparedness and response plans for each agency of FATA
- Develop hazard specific maps of agencies and ensures the availability of such maps on the FDMA website.
- Facilitate all agencies to set up Emergency Control Room (ECR) and maintain state of readiness with all equipments in working order
- Develop and maintain Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT)
- Coordinate with FATA Secretariat Local, National, I/NGOs and UN for sharing of resources on preparedness and emergency response.
- Prepare communication and transportation plan for potential disaster response
- Prepare security guidelines for response teams working in the disaster affected areas (in case of insecure areas where conflict and kidnapping are common).

Response Activities

- Activate Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)
- Deploy Agency Coordinators for the effective function of the response
- Conduct initial assessment of disaster affected areas and determine the extent of volume, loss damage and relief required
- Coordinate and inform all concerned departments and stakeholders to get prepare for emergency response(UN Agencies, DMAs and organizations working on disasters)
- Ensure the provision of food, drinking water, medical supplies and non food items to the affected population.
- Organize details assessment for the early recovery program and prepare proposal and circulate it to FATA Secretariat, UN agencies and other partners.
- Prepare a transition plan from relief to recovery program.
- Organize regular media and public information briefings.
- Prepare situation Report on daily and weekly basis and circulate to the relevant departments, UN, DMAs and other I/NGOs working on the disasters etc

Irrigation Department

Irrigation department will be responsible to carry out the following measures in context to any disaster situation specifically to floods;

Mitigation

- Supervise, direct and control flood prevention measures and bund protection activities, such as the strengthening, maintenance and construction of additional embankments.
- Review of critical water levels to control breaching sections.
- Regular visit and inspection of flood protection works
- Vulnerability and risk analysis for flood prone areas.
- Coordinate with FDMA, Flood Forecasting and Warning Division and jointly identify appropriate actions for reducing the vulnerability of communities to flooding and other risks that may disrupt livelihoods in irrigated areas.
- Protection of barrages, irrigation infrastructure (canals, bunds and spurs etc) and communication network (roads, bridges) etc.

Preparedness

- Placed the requisite machinery and material at safe locations near vulnerable areas for emergency use.
- Prepare inventory of equipment and material within nearest locations for each head works and flood protection structure.
- Keep the gauge stations in operational mode and provide information and data to the concerned authorities for the issuance of Alerts and Danger Warning messages.
- Supervise and coordinate actions to save stock, property, machinery, and equipment from flood damage
- Develop a disaster risk management plan to deal with hazards and disasters within the department's mandate
- Allocate funds in the annual budget for the implementation of disaster risk management activities in flood and drought prone areas.

Response

- Conduct survey the extent of damage to bunds, embankments, canals and irrigation tube wells
- Organize and set up the Flood Emergency Cell within the Department.
- Assist and coordinate the repair of public services
- De-silt irrigation channels post-floods
- Provide assistance in safe evacuation.
- Assist the revenue authorities to survey the damaged crops by flooding.

Department of Civil Defense

The Civil Defense will develop its capacity for disaster preparedness and response in all the agencies in close coordination with the FDMA and Political Administration. Some of the key functions of Civil Defence are:

Preparedness

- Standardize and specify Civil Defense equipment and fire appliances for Fire Brigades, industries and other institutions;
- Provide First Aid, fire safety and rescue training to communities, individuals and organizations;
- Improve community awareness on public safety;
- Recruit/induct operational staff for search and rescue;
- Enhance capacity of the existing search and rescue teams of agency;
- Ensure the provision of trained rescue workers / Razakars and First Aid staff;
- Educate and train volunteers on first aid and emergency evacuations and protection procedures against poisonous gases, chemical/biological/radiological explosions or attack;
- Participate in emergency drills with other stakeholders;
- Specify, coordinate and enforce Fire Protection measures in industrial and commercial areas;

Response

- Search and rescue activities
- Emergency first aid and transport;
- Assist in debris clearance and restoration of essential services;
- Identification and diffusion of unexploded bombs;
- Provide emergency rescue equipment.
- Work with the Fire Brigade in rescue and first aid operations
- Liaise with the armed forces for fortress and air defence on matters relating to Civil Defence
- Provide assistance, render advice and impart training in bomb detection and disposal

UN Agencies

UN Agencies play a key role in disaster management especially in assessment, planning, coordination, response, recovery and longer term disaster risk reduction programme. The main purpose of the IASC is to organize and coordination meetings of UN and INGOs on weekly basis to monitor response of various agencies. In addition to that, the UN plays an important role in capacity building of public sector in policy formulation in disaster management, providing technical support to provinces and districts in disaster management planning, strengthening public sector organizations in emergency response and disaster preparedness through trainings.

Political Administration

It is the responsibility of the local administration to ensure the provision of;

- Shelter to affectees
- Food and all basic facilities
- Ensuring safe and secure evacuation of the affectees

Mitigation and Preparedness

- Mark safe areas in case of emergency
- Establish rub halls at each agency
- Conduct capacity building trainings at all levels
- Equipped disaster prone areas with necessary stockpiles

Health Department

Preparedness Activities

- Prepare emergency preparedness plan on health sector and share it with FDMA Management.
- Prepare protocols and guidelines to address public health issues as part of preparedness, response and recovery plans.
- Develop minimum standards in health services in emergencies situation and share it with FDMA management (Sphere standards).
- Develop health assessment checklist, health monitoring and evaluation formats for emergency response program.
- Develop list of medical and paramedics to be deployed in case of major disaster in any part of the region
- Prepare a list of surgical, hospital equipments, human resource, vehicles, ambulances, medicine stocks for emergency health assistance in major disasters, and medicine suppliers.

Response Activities

- Designate a representative in EOC during the emergency period.
- Alert and deploy medical teams and paramedic staff in the affected areas for rapid assessment and emergency response.
- Exercise vigilance about possibility of any epidemic /outbreak and take effective measures against it.
- Provide technical support to Political Administration and FATA Secretariat, in carrying out smooth health services in emergency response.
- Ensure that WHO protocols on quality and Sphere Minimum Standards are followed by medical professionals in the field.
- Coordinate and facilitate with WHO/UNICEF and other humanitarian organizations working in health sector in affected areas.
-
- Monitor health situation in the affected areas.
- Document the lesson learnt from the response experiences and incorporate same in future planning.

Communication Directorate of FATA

Preparedness Activities

- Prepare communication strategy on emergency response.
- Document and broadcast good practices on emergency response.
- Ensure that responsible factually is providing correct information to electronic and print media.
- Prepare inventory of public and private radio/TV stations and local, TV cable operators and national daily news papers along with their detailed addresses.
- Develop awareness strategy for public for emergency response period.
- Organize awareness programmes for media journalists on FDMA' disaster response.

Response Activities

- Designate a representative in EOC during the emergency period.
- Take steps for due projection of FDMA disaster response activities.
- Provide public, timely and provide factual information on FDMA response during emergencies.
- Disseminate information about the short/long term measures initiated by FDMA for relief and rehabilitation of affected people.
- Pass on public awareness messages on health and other issues which help to reduce the human losses.
- Highlight needs and issues of survivors during the disaster time.

Operational Management and Coordination during Disaster Response

Authority	Lead Person/Department	Focal Person	Fax/telephone numbers
FATA Secretariat	Secretary Admin & Coordination	Mr. Mohammad Ali	091-9214013
FDMA	DD Ops & relief	Mr. Farman Khilji Mr. Faisal Khattak	091-9216336
Met Department	Director General	Mr. Mushtaq Shah	091-9210190
Irrigation Department	Director (FATA Secretariat)	Mr. Rab Nawaz	091-9212149
Works & Services Department	Chief Engineer	Mr. Hikmat Sher	091-9211725
Health Department	Director	Mr. Sartaj	091-9210106
Education Department	Director	Mr. Shah Zar Khan Mr. Abbas Khan	091-9214011
Directorate of Media	Director	Mr. Aqeel Khan	091-9210910 0345-8259669
Civil Defense	Superintendent	Mr. Jan Nisar	091-9211368 0321-9891970
UNOCHA	Head of Provincial office	Mr. Tom Otunga	091-58522791
Political Administration	Political Agent/APO		Annexed at <u>F/A</u>

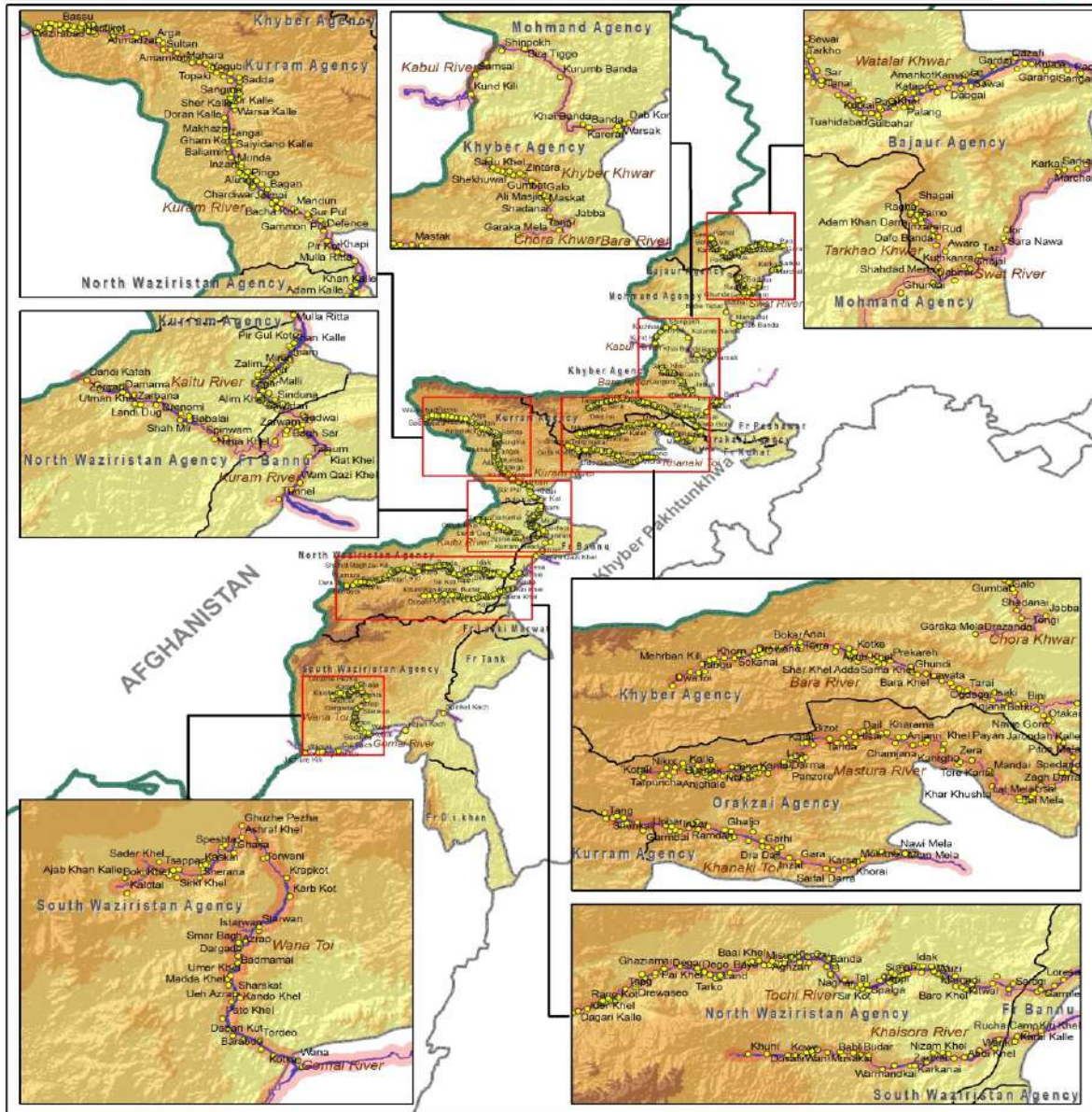
FDMA Response in Disaster

<p>FDMA Action within first 24 Hours</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EOC declares the Contingency Plan activated ○ Control room start functioning ○ Deploy First Aid Services. ○ Deployment of assessment teams. ○ Transportation of the emergency medicines to the affected area through assessment teams. ○ Deployment of search and rescue teams
<p>Actions within first 72 hours</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Assessments, First Aid Services through local administration and volunteers ○ Deployment of mobile medical team through the Unit channel supported by HQ. ○ Unit wise allocation and transportation of relief goods from stock. ○ Identification of additional needs and plan procurements ○ Formation of damage assessment team
<p>Actions within first 7 days</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compilation of unit / field reports ○ Analysis of assessment reports. ○ Unit-wise allocation of relief goods (Health, Agriculture, Education, Livelihood etc) ○ Prepare and implement Action Plan in the light of findings of damage assessment team ○ Selection of beneficiaries ○ Conduct / participate internal & external coordination meetings ○ Reinforcement of mobile medical team including logistics from HQ if needed
<p>Actions within first 15 days</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure the provision of basic facilities to the affectees ○ Deployment of FDMA staff at the evacuation points ○ Arrange media visit to evacuation points ○ Monitoring & reporting of the ongoing activities at all levels. ○ Follow up / revise action plan ○ Follow-up on the financial issues

Follow up, Evaluation and Needs

- Continued distribution of relief (food & non-food), & recovery options.
- Monitoring & reporting of the ongoing activities at all levels.
- Evaluation & Lesson learned on emergency operation
- Recommendations for future plans
- Extension of radar system to FATA
- Installation of warehouses at separate agency level as FATA was ignored in the last Monsoon season where WFP installed 12 warehouses at KP and none in FATA

FATA - Flood Vulnerable Settlements



Legend

Settlements at Risk	Elevation (m)
Major Rivers	223 - 1,000
Flood Vulnerable Area	1,001 - 1,500
International Boundary	1,501 - 2,500
Province Boundary	2,501 - 3,500
Agency/PR boundary	3,501 - 4,505

USAID

Map Doc Name: IMMAP_FATA Flood Vulnerable Settlements Map_A4P_v01_052212
Creation Date: 22 May 2012
Projection/Datum: WGS 1984
Web Resources: <http://www.immap.org>

Map Scale:
 Map data source(s): PCCO, FATA Secretariat

Disclaimer:
 The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the FOMA, USAID or IMMAP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



ANNEXURE-B**List of the Focal Persons nominated by Political Administration and Line Directorates**

No	Name of Agency	Tehsil	Focal Person	Contact
1.	Bajaur Agency		Executive Engineer, High Ways Division	
2.	Mohmand Agency		Mohammad Yar, SDO	091-5202515, 0346-9044289
3.	Khyber Agency		Ajmal Khan	0336-9977297
4.	Orakzai Agency		Mohammad Rehman	0333-9163672
5.	Kurram Agency	Parachinar	Mr. Anwar Ali Asstt: Finance Officer	0926-310777
6.	North Waziristan Agency		Agency Surgeon, NWA. Executive Engineer (etc)	
7.	South Waziristan Agency	Tank PA Compound	PA Compound	0963-510364, 0963-510386, Fax: 0963-510442
		SWA Tank	Astt: Political Officer	0963-510692
		Ladha	Astt: Political Officer	0963-510545
8.	FR. Peshawar		Abdur Rauf SDO Irrigation	0346-9861219
9.	FR. Kohat			
10.	FR. Bannu		Habib Nawaz	0300-5766636
11.	FR. Lakki Marwat	FR Lakki	Mr. Israr Khan, Political Naib Tehsildar	0969-542335 0300-5760183
12.	FR. Tank		Latifullah	0963-512385
13.	FR. D.I.Khan		Mahmood Khan SDO	0969-542335 0345-9848687

ANNEXURE-C**List of the Prone Villages**

No	Agency/FRs	Tehsil	Prone Villages to Flash Floods	Anticipated Prone Population to Hazards	Priority areas for preparedness i.e construction of retaining wall, Spurs, Check Dams, Pavement of Canals etc
1.	Kurram	Parachinar	Kharlachi , Amal Kot, Borki , Kharlachi, Pekar , Kurram, Sehra kali basoo shingak, shalozan, alisher,larzar,dago kali kachkina, karakhela, kurram river, luqman khel , nastikot, chapri, parachinar city, quabadshah khel, sports complex, zeran, sra gala, purkho , ahq hospital, pasta shaga, Bughdai, shakh, daradar , mana kirman, mana , noor khan khanda, muqbal,mata sangar, ghuzgari, tari mangal to kutri sursurang.	40000-50000	Protection wall, Retaining wall, spurs, pavement canal and check Dams.
		Sadda	Sadda, Alizai, Dogar , Shakardara, Gosar, Ramaki Kali, Topaki, Shashoo Khawar, Tari tang, Shahbaz	20000-30000	As above
		Alizai	Sam , Judara, Surpukh, Murghan, Badama Tabai Khoni Khel, Parachamkani, Thindo, Khoidad Khel area, Arwaza , Makhranai. Alizai , Chapri, Tangai, Sarkala Khawar Bagzai, Khairulla Mela , Baggan, Bilyamin, Chardiwar, Inziri, Bhuto Khapyanga, Hikman Shah Kali Baggan, Mandor, Uchat, Ahmadi Shahma.	25000-32000	As above
	Bajaur	Nawagai	Nawagai	2000	Proteion Wall
		Khar	Inzari Khawar, Samsai,Khar Village ,Maminzo, Musa Kass, Seraj	17900	Protection Wall
		Mamund	Damadola, Billot, Lagharai	2000	Protection Wall
		Salarzai	Danqol,Dandokai, Atkui,Chargo,Sadokai,Talai,Ghal Salay	10600	Protection Wall

		Barang	Barang khass, Takht	6500	Protection wall
		Utman khel	Bandagai, Mattaka, Mandal khel	12000	Protection wall
3.	North Waziristan Agency		Pai Khel, Mohammad Khel, Hamzoni ,Darpa Khel ,Miranshah,Tappi ,Idak, Khaddi ,Hassu Khel, Haider Khel, Mohammadi	2500	Galvanized Iron wire crate/ protection band /Delay action dam / Spur
4.	FR Bannu		Tal Gai, Chashma ,Kir Lasta ,Daryoba Baka Khel ,Sardi Khel, Jani Khel, Sain Tanga, Sadgai	18000 persons	Galvanized Iron wire crate/ protection band /Delay action dam / Spur
5.	FR Lakki		Adezai ,Taru Khel, Shahdi Khel, Ali Khel, Masti Khel,, Guli Khel, Wateen Bagh, Wargara	16000 persons	Galvanized Iron wire crate/ protection band /Delay action dam /Spur
6.	FR Tank		Jandola, Umer Khel, Khachai Kali,Sohalato Arca, Ping Area, Pir Tangi	15000	Galvanized Iron Wire, Protection Wall, Peep Wall, Ponds
7.	FR D.I. Khan		Mughal Kot, Behram Village,Merali, Sheikh Mela, Hassan Khel, Ola Khel,Kohi Bohra, Kohi Power, Parawar	25000	Galvanized Iron Wire, Protection Wall, Peep Wall, Ponds, Delay Action Dams, Earthen Ponds
8.	South Waziristan Agency		Badar, Shamri Ladha, Dowatoi, Piza, Bangiwala/Shamim Khel, Koltakai and Spinkai Raghzai, Khaisara, Borward, Shahoor, Azam Wersak, Sholam,Wincha Shana, Dhana, Wouncha Khasraw, Somer Bagh, Toi Kullah, Spin , Tanai, Tiraza Khulla	40000	Galvanized Iron Wire, Protection Wall, Peep Wall, Ponds, Delay Action Dams, Earthen Ponds
9	Khyber Agency	Jamrud	Ghalanai, Lda China, Tagan, Qadam, Braj, Jalal Din, kharkai Lashora, Haji Ibrahim Kalai ,Gudar Kalai ,Chooru Villages , Osai Khula Kalai, Haji Khan Afzal Kalai , Toor Khel Kalai,Malik Gul Rehman Kalai	35000	GI wire crated , Protection Bund, P.CC Prot: ,Bunds, Spurs, Delay action Dams, Check Dams

		Landi Kotal	Wali Khel area, Niki Khel Area, Malayano Kalai Ash Khel area, Pero Khel Area, Sheikmal Khel area Khuga Khel area Bagh kalai, Mulayano kalai Koz Kalai, Durma Khel, Glunda Khel, Yousaf Khel	20000	GI wire crated, Protection Bund, P.CC Prot: Bunds, Spurs, Delay action Dams, Check Dams
		Bara	Benai Aka Khel, Borkai Stori Khel, Sawkani Stori Khel, Sawai Kot Stori Khel, Chlagazai Stori Khel, Boiegarai Aka Khel, Mamoniey Aka Khel, Sra Shaga Aka Khel, Zore Kalai Aka Khel, Mada Khel Aka Khel, Ziauldin Zakha Khel, Sandana Sepah, Spin Drand Sepah, Tarkho Kass Qambar Khel	40000	GI wire crated , Protection Bund, P.CC Prot: Bunds, Spurs Delay action Dams, Check Dams
10.	Mohamnd	HalimZai	Prata Bara Kadai,Babi khel,Shaniu Khel Mian Mandi,Baro Khel,Sado Kor Kamil, Ato Khel,Ghazi Baig,Hamza Khel,Yasin/ Diamir jor,Shah Baig,Koz Gando,Koza Kdai, Dara (Yousaf Khel),Bara Kadi,Khawaja was kor,Sultan Khel Sanagar Khel,Gandhab	23200to 30600 & 500 shops at main Bazaar	Check dams, Protection Walls, Earthen Ponds, Retaining Walls & Pavements (Lining) of Channels
Safi		Karir Qandhari,Derwazgai Qandhari, Chingal Qandari,l,Sandu Khel,Mansoor Kor, Pesoge Miangan,Shalam Khel,Lakri Gurbaz,Kataras Gurbaz,Hawara Gurbaz, Qallugai Gurbaz,Shewa Farsh Masood, Chinari Masood,Mohammad Got,Sagi Area Shinwari,Alingar Shinwari,Sheikh Baba Shinwari,chamarkand Shinwari	20200-29300	Check Dams, Protection Walls, Earthen Ponds Retaining Walls (Lining) of channel and Pavement	
Lower Sub Division		Dawazai Area,Tamanzai area,Danish Kol, Pai Khan,Sheen Kamar,Kot Miangan, Kotatrap,Derwazgai,Zareef Kor bala,Kado Kor,Banglow,Kashi Kor,Sour Johar, Speenkai Saleh,Kowaro Kalley,Malik Nawaz Korona,Speena Khowara,Juma Khel Kachkol kalli,Qallagai,Mazrina Cheena,Zanwar Cheena,Soor Dag,Shah Dad Dheri,Khaista Khan Korona,Anwar Korona,Kira,Naw dand,sappore	18730	Check Dams, Protection Walls, Earthen Ponds Retaining Walls (Lining) of channel and Pavement	

		Baizai/Khewezi	Manzari Chena,Toor Khel,Shamshah, Ghana Shah,Sarakawa,Suran Darra,Kaka Kore/Aba Kore/Bakhsi Kore/Babi Kore & Aslam Kore	23500 to 2700	Check Dams, Protection Walls, Earthen Ponds Retaining Walls (Lining) of channel and Pavement
11.	Orakzai	Ismail Zai	Kohi Kali,Toor Kanra,Mazid Ghari,Sarki Khel,Ghiljo Star Kali,Malanag Ghari,Biland khel Khel,Masti Khel,Ghuz Ghar/Khi Kada	18200	Sand Bags. Flood protection walls, Tents, Foods, Retaining walls, Spur Construction, Drain Construction etc
		Lower	Dara Mani Khel,Kurez,Tazi Khel/Pir Qiam, Zera Khar Khushta,Kalaya/Kadda Bazar, Mish	9800	Sand Bags. Flood protection walls, Tents, Foods, Retaining walls, Spur Construction, Drain Construction etc
		Central	Mishti Mela,Rangeen Khel,Zawan Area, Kangana, Esa Khel Toi Kali	6800	Sand Bags. Flood protection walls, Tents, Foods, Retaining walls, Spur Construction, Drain Construction etc
		Lower	Anjani/Zango Dara/Chamajana,Milo Sir, Toti Bagh,Bezoti/Star Bezot/Jalaka Mela,Goen/Chontra/Mir bak	5600	Sand Bags. Flood protection walls, Tents, Foods, Retaining walls, Spur Construction, Drain Construction etc
12.	FR Peshawar		Asho Khel,Kohi HusanKhel,Mandai Janakore,Shamat Khel,Pastwani ,Foridi	15000-20000	Check Dams, Protection walls, earthen Ponds, Retaining walls & Pavement (Lining) of channel.

13.	FR Kohat	—			
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